

(19) 日本国特許庁

特許庁長官

1. 殆劳四名称 テンカセン ドウゲンセ 点火後の海報他ガラス質も

3. 特許出願人

爱细染名古疆市特色医英纹阿尔普尔马

特許市 49 8 31

東京部千代田区建学問3丁目2番4号

関連セルティング7階 電路 (581) 2241音 (代20)

①特開昭 51-27639

到公開日 昭51. (1976) 3. 8

20特麗昭 49-99727

昭49. (1974) 8. 30

宏譜末 審查請求

(全3頁)

广内被理番号 7033 51

60日本分類 51 G301

6D Int. CI? HOIT /3/34

成次数の路電性ガラス質が

1 特許明京の韓国

電腦體之關子物とに分割した中心電腦を、点。 火型稳敏弱管の輸孔疗权對壓し、两磷酸亚磷酸的 に後続するのに用いる、カウケイ酸薬ガラス警察 . 30 - 70 重量 5 と、残り並として郷電金属粉末よ う波る成火機の導電性ガラス質シール前科にかい て、韓電陸金銭物家の一部として、よへ四重量ラー ○雑語で、 Sn 、 Sb 、 As 、 Pb 、 Te シ L U In O 群から遊ばれる一種せたは 二額以上を配合したこと 女特徴とする原火性の導躍性ガラス質シールは料。 3 発明の詳細な説明

この発明は成火栓の将電性ガラス質シール物 野犬闘するものである。

からるシール諸科は、電極軸と帽子軸とK分類 した中心電缆を、点火後の絶縁両管の離孔内に対 潜して興酸四を直提または抵抗体を介して導電的 に短線するために用いられる。

ことに経緯作は、展火強の火売波器に伴つて生 じる維音ないしは誘簧官波を耐止するのべ有用で あつて、しばしば揺倒カートサッジすなわら絶縁 食物器の食わりに整数調整もしくは減電器器や老 きつけて得られる最調保やイングタの文化は関連 放形加工したセラミック蒸汽体として、 絶疑問答 の始孔中で電磁線と超子線との間に対入勘定され、 る行业は、予め原調の延抜額を選中るように総合 したガラス質技術性関邦需求を難いて遊ば控ガラ ス質シースながれるる質量のよび増予物の加熱。 強滑尺髁して離れの内部に鉄銃体を形成すること

上智のような報抗体の調入が行われると答とな 物もず電景の認習性ガラス質シール材料は、従来 ホッケイ医系ガラス沿来と OE または Fe の知き華 安全器の書文とも罗登比率で限限/:/K混合し たものがおく用いられたけれども、かぶりなシー ■ 数数の金融資機の示すととろにかいて、一般に 電極能かるび降子機に対するガラスシームの優れ 告が強く、そのためガラス対策の両端が対する語・

**韓間 昭51-27639 20** 

潜水やともずれば緩み勝ちとなるかそれなしとし ない。

そとでこの発明はかような点の解決必要して、 質極値かよび漢子機に対する濡れ性を、対態作用 と準理性の劣化を作わないで強勢し視る無加速分 について開発研究を行い以下に酸低するような歴 果を得た。

加羅朗にかいて悪化するのを有料に防止すること' ができる。

ちなみに負荷陶金等やは、JIS DS/63 4.4.4 項 ド環球される条件下で 250 時間耐久試験を懸たの ちの紙気筒の宇化窓で昇偏され、おま以内で行と 漢類的甘油足され得る。

次ドこの発明の事業例がついて効果を顕純する。 実施例 1

# ガラメシール最大整

高アルミナ智義器の姿や講覧の孔子×.6 m、 長さ 49.8 mにわたる輸孔の、これに関うまう孔 毎2.8 m長さ 46 m の端孔に対する段底に、上記 端孔に無し込んだ 15.6 全の 智様趣をその顕語解 で保止して、その商上輸孔の内部へ、声く姿にだ す彼々 が影響の温度器 ガラス質シールが得を何か もの4.6 多元でんし、980 でに原拠して9 外間優特 しガラス質の故化状態の下で漢子継を12 mの一定 度 2 で押し込み固定して得られたガラスシール原 火湿各、値につき、加熱価強試験を渡して胃薬能 かよび海子館の提手を生じるま変る時間を平均値。

とくを揺れ入り無火塩のガタスシールとしてこ の難務を適用する場合にかいては、その負務内命 特替李高的老澂想中高只的优、出步少了锡藻ガラ ス物末と再盟の政務末との連合物100 直量形代対 し、ノーガ学を密の範囲で、関語等要の Fa , Ya 当まび記 後の金属をもびに発土機元器の、膨化 物 1 正接化物 ( TiO<sub>2</sub> , BrO<sub>2</sub> , ThO<sub>2</sub> , Bb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> . Taros . Orros . Baros . 710 . 40 , Rec . red , trace . Mego , we bar hear of Ele いしは、HeO 、EzO 、B<sub>4</sub>C 、BiO 、Tib かと [f 〒18 よりたる料のりちゅう遊ばれる一種または二 階級上を同時配合することがのぞましく、とくに この食務酵食等性養養競争症、最被体としてガラ 二层抵抗体膜供給実をあでも、ホタ酸ハリウムガ ラス、銀旗監科の骨材かとび投資質材料の現成化・ なるものな、古火趣範級要質の輸孔内にガラス質 シール被称ととも実施でんして知能し、否ガラス **連分の軟化欲謝の下にが圧を施して胃形態と幾子** 朝の封持と同時に提供体を形成する場合で収火器 の負荷存命特性が時間の強強ととなど抵抗値の増

として思り野化併配した。

部 1· 類

|    | 導電機<br>ガラエ | 7 7 | Sn                  | 13 F | : 1            |    | Te | Zo       | 李 4 | CLARA<br>DE | Z.Z.     |
|----|------------|-----|---------------------|------|----------------|----|----|----------|-----|-------------|----------|
| ,  | 50         | 50  | e*                  | -    |                |    |    | 77       | 1   | 5           | 3        |
| 2  |            | 49  | +6                  |      |                |    |    | 7        | 1   | 5           | F        |
| 5  |            | 42  | 2                   |      |                |    |    | - 8      | . 5 | Ð           | Ø        |
| 4  |            | 40  | 10                  |      |                |    |    |          | gr  | D           | #        |
| 5  | p          | 27  | 23                  | l    | :              | Ì  | !  |          | ₽.  | 0           |          |
| ŝ  |            | 25  | 25                  |      |                |    |    |          | g   | \$          | Dr.      |
| ř  |            | 45  |                     | 5    |                | į  | 1. |          | 4   | 5           | ¥        |
| 3  |            | -   | # 35C#              |      | <sup>‡</sup> 5 | ٠. |    | ac and a | 5   | \$          | æ        |
| ş  |            |     | 4                   |      | :              | 5  |    | 8        | 5   | 8           | . ¥      |
| 0  | F          |     |                     | į    |                |    | 5  |          | 4   | D           | P        |
| 3  |            |     | STATE OF THE PARTY. |      | Ì              | :  |    | 5        | 4   | 0           | B        |
| 2  |            |     | 3                   | 2 .  | i<br>i         | ŧ  | į  |          | 4   | 0           | <b>D</b> |
| 3  |            | 53  | arrack              | -    | 5              |    | 2  |          | 4   | <b>5</b> :  | B        |
| ž, |            | 1 5 |                     |      | :              | 2  | 1  | 5        | 5   | 5           | . LP     |

弦 要やガラスは810g ds 4 , 3g05 50 %。 Pbo 5 ものホウケイ発微ガラスである。

· 战范围外心比较例

全>加除货票数数4、 312 B803/-/968 0 = 2.5 選択示される領産鑑賞を果いて、予め中心電気の 先導を約800 モドバーナーで加熱しながら300 部分 ○御報寺加え、1分部際で中心資報のゆるみ発生 守原物した。

# 赛缴额 2

投抗入りガラスシール点火機

ホウ種パリウムガラス(BgO3 65.号、Bell 35 ま 】 26 倉景を、号前(韓日聡生:ジルコン= /:/) 45 万多ち、カーボン(タロセロン)/ … 意書も、かよび Tiog ま食者の配合になるガラ A 赞明教体材料 0、3 9 脊髓长额6 2 9 长额 2 彩发 法した各國證の認管性ガラ又哲シー及諸親それぞ 九0.29.0.49年、予必需额输予打的已从按要 顕微しと同様な絶骸砕響の魅花へ、顕せ充てんし、 930 で状が無して7分類保持し、各ガラス質の数 化软器 飞腾子 植香 12 年 0 一 定荷雪 下押 込 多 图 足 した点火物合用器はついて、加熱質整試験を行い 第2型併配の貯藏を存在。

由は、2面盤有未納または20重要をせると、 5. 統附物類の目録 避る止めの効果があらわれたいととなるる。

上智のようでしてとの弱額はよればガラスシー ルガニる質調輸かよび選予輪の対策が影響に分う のて、この程を火栓の耐火性が改善される。

| 等。許出國人 | . 8 4 | 中歌 | 阿褒 | <b>除</b> 统 | 会社 |  |
|--------|-------|----|----|------------|----|--|
| 代理人养理士 | . 16  | 村  | 键、 | 舜          |    |  |
| 河 外班士  | *     | 村  | 異  | 作          |    |  |

|            | 基個性 | 777  | S/- Ash | 如图       | (東海多 | 2000年1000年100日 |
|------------|-----|------|---------|----------|------|----------------|
|            | ガラメ | Ou.  | Tio     | 210      | 28   | 中心智能中心分开生時間    |
| 75         | 45  | . 50 | 5       | o        | 00   | 15 分           |
| 14         | 45  | 45   | 8       | <b>a</b> | . 5  | ě 0 #          |
| <b>.</b> y | 49  | 45   | 9       | 4        | 3    | 60 /           |

命 は物語外の女物部

この物合はかいて遊園性ガラス質シール質形に TiDg. TiCを配合することにより、接続入りガラ. スシーニ戸東連の食事務会特性な。何かる助が以 下であつた。

ADECOADAKSO, AL. PS . TO PEC 811.の何介かあるいけ、二糟以上を照いても同様。 我避益必得与打死。

この発男で認尊性ガラス蟹シール質器のホウケ イモスガラスを 30 ~ 70 重量 4 収 設定するのは、 30 家母名米游弋村氨略特が寄すれずた70 重量が せとえると説信性が不安定になるありであり、さ 。 大震水钟或特度分音 3 ~ 23 数备看长限是十名项

| (1)  | 靭  | 5   | 8   | 73 | 1 | M |  |
|------|----|-----|-----|----|---|---|--|
| [22] | 20 |     |     | 20 | 1 | 覊 |  |
| 127  | 西  | 100 | THE | 本  | 1 | 雅 |  |
| 141  | 2  | 3   | £   | *  | Ŀ | 盎 |  |

6. 前記以外の発明者、特許出級人または代理人 时, 強弱者

25 代 程.人

區 斯 原京鄉千代田区陵が贈3.1日2.第4号 報便等号 100 類由ビルディング7階 発経(581) 2241章 (代数)

非理士 怒

### English translation of JP-A-51-27639

### 1. Title of the Invention

Conductive Vitreous Sealing Material for Ignition Plugs
2. Scope of the Claim

A conductive vitreous sealing material for an ignition plug, in which a center electrode divided into an electrode stem and a terminal stem is sealed in the axial hole of an ignition plug insulating porcelain tube, which is used for connecting the two stems conductively, and which is composed of 30 to 70 wt. % of boronsilicate glass powder with the remainder being composed mainly of conductive metal powder, characterized in that one kind or two more kinds selected from the group of Sn, Sb, Al, Pb, Te and Zn is blended within a range of 2 to 23 wt. % as a portion of the conductive metal powder.

### 3. Detailed Description of the Invention

This invention relates to a conductive vitreous sealing material for an ignition plug.

This sealing material is used to seal a center electrode divided into an electrode stem and a terminal stem, in the axial hole of an insulating porcelain tube of an ignition plug, so that the two stems may be conductively connected directly or through a resistor.

Here, the resistor is useful for preventing the noises or interfering electric waves from being caused according to

the spark discharge of the ignition plug. The resistor is fitted and fixed as such a resistance cartridge in the axial hole of the insulating porcelain tube between the electrode stem and the terminal stem as is frequently exemplified by a resistor or inductor obtained by winding an insulator winding core with a resisting fine wire or a conducting fine wire, or a ceramic resistor separately molded and worked. Alternately, the resistor is formed in the axial bore when the electrode stem and the terminal stem of a conductive vitreous sealing material are heated and sealed with the conductive vitreous sealing material by using the conductive vitreous sealing material using the vitreous resistor material powder prepared in advance to exhibit the desired resistance.

No matter whether the aforementioned resistor might be filled in, many conductive vitreous sealing materials used in the prior art are prepared by mixing the glass powder of a boron silicate group and the powder of a conductive metal such as Cu or Fe substantially at a weight ratio of 1:1. In the using record of such sealing material, the wettability of the glass seal for the electrode stem and the terminal stem is so poor that the fixture of the glass seal to the two stems becomes rather loose.

In order to solve this point, therefore, the invention has developed and investigated the wettability for the electrode stem and the terminal stem on the additive component

so as to improve the wettability without any deterioration in the sealing action and the conductivity.

Here, the wettability improving component discovered by the inventor is the metal or alloy powder, which is selected from the group consisting of Sn, Sb, Zn, Te, Pb or Al. conductive vitreous sealing material, which is obtained by mixing the powder of a proper amount in place of a portion of the conductive metal power and by blending the mixture with the boronsilicate glass powder, is welded to the end circumferences of the electrode stem and the terminal stem of the ignition plug, while the electrode stem and the terminal stem are being sealed at the temperature of about 900°C, because any of the aforementioned wettability improving components has a low melting point. As a result, the individual stems can be firmly fixed to realize the sealing, which hardly slackens while the ignition plug is being used. As a result, remarkable improvements result in the durabilities of the glass-sealed ignition plug and the glass-sealed resisting ignition plug.

Especially in case this invention is applied as the glass seal of the resisting ignition plug, in order to improve the loading lifetime characteristics together, it is desired to blend 100 wt. parts of the mixture of the boronsilicate glass powder and the conductive metal powder within a range of 1 to 30 wt. parts of the metal and a rare earth element of one kind or two or more kinds of the oxide and carbide (TiO<sub>2</sub>, ZrO<sub>2</sub>, ThO<sub>2</sub>,

Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, TiC, VC, NbO, TaO, Cr<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, Mo<sub>2</sub>O, WO and  $La_2O$ ), or a group of the group consisting of MgO, ZnO,  $B_4O$ , SiO, TiB and TiN of metals of IVa, Va and VIa groups of the periodic table together. Especially for this loading lifetime characteristic modifying component, the vitreous resistor material powder as the resistor, such as the mixture of barium borate glass, an aggregate of a ceramic material and a carbon material is filled and heated together with the vitreous sealing material in the axial hole of the ignition plug insulating porcelain tube, and is pressed under the softening state of the individual glass components. In case the resistor is to be formed simultaneously with the sealing of the electrode stem and the terminal stem, therefore, the loading lifetime characteristics of the ignition plug can be advantageously prevented from being deteriorated in the resistance increasing tendency as the time elapses.

Here, the loading lifetime characteristics are evaluated in terms of the changing rate of the resistance after the lapse of the duration tests of 250 hours under the condition regulated under JIS D5102, the Article 4.4.4, and can be practically satisfied within 30 %.

Next, Examples of the invention are examined on their effects.

# Example 1

Glass-Sealed Ignition Plug

An electrode stem of a Ni-alloy was inserted into an axial hole of an insulating porcelain tube made of high-alumina porcelain and having a hole diameter of 4.6 mm and a length of 49.5 mm, and was retained on the head flange of a step seat of an adjoining end hole having a diameter of 2.8 mm and a length of 16 mm. The immediately upper hole was filled with 0.4 g of a conductive vitreous sealing material of various compositions, as shown in Table 1, and was heated to 930°C and held for 7 minutes. In the soft state of the glass, the end stem was pushed and fixed under a constant load of 12 Kg thereby to prepare ten glass-sealed ignition plugs. These ignition plugs were subjected to heating impact tests, and the time periods for the electrode stems and the terminal stems to slacken were averaged and enumerated in Table 1.

Table 1

|    | Cond  | uctiv | Heating Impact |    |    |    |     |    |                                        |
|----|-------|-------|----------------|----|----|----|-----|----|----------------------------------------|
| -  |       |       | Test           |    |    |    |     |    |                                        |
|    | Glass | Cu    | Sn             | Sb | Al | Pb | ·Te | Zn | Slackening Time of<br>Center Electrode |
| 1  | 50    | 50    | 0*             |    |    |    |     |    | 15 min.                                |
| 2  | 50    | 49    | 1*             |    |    |    |     |    | 15 min.                                |
| 3  | 50    | 48    | 2              |    |    |    |     |    | 30 min.                                |
| 4  | 50    | 40    | 10             |    |    |    |     |    | 90 min.                                |
| 5  | 50    | 27    | 23             |    |    |    |     |    | 30 min.                                |
| 6  | 50    | 25    | 25*            |    |    |    |     |    | 15 min.                                |
| 7  | 50    | 45    |                | 5  |    |    |     |    | 45 min.                                |
| 8  | 50    | 45    |                |    | 5  |    |     |    | 35 min.                                |
| 9  | 50    | 45    |                |    |    | 5  |     |    | 50 min.                                |
| 10 | 50    | 45    |                |    |    |    | 5   |    | 40 min.                                |
| 11 | 50    | 45    |                |    |    |    |     | 5  | 40 min.                                |
| 12 | 50    | 45    | 3              | 2  |    |    |     |    | 60 min.                                |
| 13 | 50    | 43    |                |    | 5  |    | 2   |    | 45 min.                                |
| 14 | 50    | 43    |                |    |    | 2  |     | 5  | 55 min.                                |

Notes: Glass in Table was lead boronsilicate glass containing 65 % of SiO<sub>2</sub>, 30 % of B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and 5 % of PbO.

<sup>\*</sup> Comparisons outside of the range.

Here, the heating impact tests used a testing apparatus, as exemplified in Article 4.4.4 of JIS B8031-1968. The slackness of the center electrode was inspected at an interval of 5 minutes by applying impacts of 400 times per minute while heating the tip of the center electrode in advance to about 800°C with a burner.

### Example 2

Glass-Sealed Ignition Plug with Resistor

An axial hole of an insulating porcelain tube similar to that of Example 1 and having an electrode stem inserted in advance thereinto was filled in the recited order with 0.2 g and 0.4 g of conductive vitreous sealing materials of the individual compositions, as shown in Table 2, while interposing 0.3 g of the vitreous resistor material which was composed of 26 wt. % of barium borate glass (65 % of B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and 35 % of BaO), 65 wt. % of aggregate (blister clay: zircon = 1:1), 1 wt. % of carbon (glycerin) and 8 wt. % of TiO<sub>2</sub>. The porcelain tube was heated to 930°C and held for seven minutes. In the soft states of the individual vitreous materials, the end stem was pushed and fixed under a constant load of 12 Kg thereby to prepare ten glass-sealed ignition plugs. These ignition plugs were subjected to heating impact tests, to attain the results, as enumerated in Table 2.

Table 2

|    | Conduc | tive Vit<br>Compo | Heating Impact Test |     |    |                                        |
|----|--------|-------------------|---------------------|-----|----|----------------------------------------|
|    | Glass  | Cu                | TiO <sub>2</sub>    | TiO | Sn | Slackening Time of<br>Center Electrode |
| 15 | . 45   | 50                | 5                   | 0   | 0* | 15 min.                                |
| 16 | 45     | 45                | 5                   | 0   | 5  | 60 min.                                |
| 17 | 49     | 45                | 0                   | 1   | 5  | 60 min.                                |

<sup>\*</sup> Comparisons outside of the range.

In this case, the conductive vitreous sealing materials were blended with  $TiO_2$  and TiO so that all the loading lifetime characteristics of the glass-sealed ignition plugs with the resistors were 30 % or less.

Here, similar results were obtained by using any or two kinds or more of Sb, Al, Pb, Te and Zn in place of Sn.

In this invention, the content of the boronsilicate glass is limited to 30 to 70 wt. %, partly because the gas-tightness is deteriorated for less than 30 wt. % and partly because the conductivity becomes unstable for more than 70 wt. %. Moreover, the wettability improving component is limited to 2 to 23 wt. %, because the slackness preventing effect disappears for the component less than 2 wt. % or more than 23 wt. %.

Thus, according to the invention, the sealing effects of the electrode stem and the terminal stem with the glass seal can be augmented to improve the durability of the ignition plug of this kind.